MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know whether he was a canvassing agent?

MR. C. KUNARA DAS (*Director of Industries*): A trade agent has to canvass orders. His business is not only to find out markets for his country's products but he has also to find out the best market for purchasing stores for his country's Government. With a view to assist the Government in the purchase of their requirements they have recently appointed a Stores Purchase Committtee which has already begun to function. It could therefore be seen that Government are quite alive to the necessity for advertising their goods and resources and purchasing their stores in the manner most favourable to the State's interests; only no Trade Agent as such has so far been appointed. The resolution says that Trade Agents should be appointed in European countries. I am not quite sure whether the results that may accrue will be commensurate with the expenditure incurred. The question is always in the mind of the Government and whenever there is need, Trade Agents will be appointed.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, on behalf of Government the honourable member has just now admitted that the idea of the appointment of Trade Agents in Europe has been engaging the attention of Government during the last few years and that in the matter of purchasing stores also Trade Agents would be of much use. In the light of the statements he has made, hoping that Government would find their way to appoint Trade Agents in European countries as early as possible, I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN TALUKS.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"*This Assembly recommends to the Government that fifty per cent. of the revenue of each taluk be spent in that taluk for its development.*"

The object of my resolution is to bring to the notice of Government that now local needs are not being attended to.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I rise to a point of order.

Can a resolution be moved in the form of a token motion to bring to the notice of Government the general question of attending to local needs? The resolution has to be on a specific matter, and the member has to be within the confines of the resolution.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Narayana Pillai probably wants to fill it with flesh and blood by bringing in certain instances.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): Yes, Sir, some taluks of the State are developing considerably at the expense of other taluks. While people in certain taluks do not even get the bare necessities of life, people in certain other taluks enjoy several luxuries. My opinion is that all taluks must be developed

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simultaneously. Otherwise, it will not reflect credit to the Government. The old Sri Mulam Popular Assembly members were allowed to make representations about local needs. But here there is no scope for that. If this resolution is accepted 50 per cent. of the revenuef each taluk will be set apart for the development of that taluk. The necessities of that taluk can be supplied by that money, and the people will not have any reason to complain.

According to the present system of accounting, it is not possible to know the amount of revenue derived from each taluk. I asked an interpellation, and that was the answer given to me. It is therefore not possible even to know what amount is being derived from each taluk, nor whether all the revenue is being spent on that taluk.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): What are the items of revenue that the member contemplates ?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*): I include all items of revenue from all sources, Excise Revenue, Customs Revenue and Land Revenue.

MR. A THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : What about the Customs Revenue collected at Alleppey ?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : I have no objection to 50 per cent of the Customs Revenue from Alleppey being spent on that taluk itself.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : May I know whether the member considers that the Customs Revenue collected at the Alleppey Port is the Revenue of the Ambalapuzha taluk ?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : I do not wish to answer that. When I forwarded the resolution my idea was to include only land revenue.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*) : May I ask whether the member suggests that a pro-rata share of each taluk in Customs Revenue also should be spent in that taluk ?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : I have explained that ; what is contributed by the people of each taluk should be spent for them, at least 50 per cent of it.

I do not wish to give a detailed catalogue of the needs of each taluk. My only point is that there must be some consideration for the people of each taluks. I have very often stated here that even the necessities of some taluks are neglected. If this resolution is accepted all the taluks will be developed simultaneously. That is what we want. I do not say that no taluks should be developed at a greater speed than the rest ; for instance, the capital may be developed more than other places.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether the honourable member has made any attempt to find out the revenue derived from the various taluks and the proportion of such revenue now spent on the various taluks ?

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : The land revenue can be ascertained. I put a specific question about this ; but the Financial Secretary told me in answer to that interpellation

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that separate accounts for the various taluks were not being maintained. This resolution does not seek to benefit my taluk alone. I therefore hope that it will carry weight with all the members of the House.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Sir, I support the resolution. In doing so I wish to submit that, at present, the income from each of the various taluks is not being utilised for its development. On the other hand, the tax payers in most of the taluks are being deprived of the benefit of the contribution they make to Government by way of taxes. This is a very hard case and the complaint is a just one. So far as the Nedumangad taluk is concerned, we know that we are contributing a good share. In return we get very little benefit. Of course, it may be answered that we are given the benefit of police, magistrate and civil administration and so forth. That is true.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): Does the taluk of Kottarakara get much more than Nedumangad ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I do not know,

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Does Pattanapuram get much more?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I do not know.

So far as my personal knowledge goes, the Nedumangad taluk is being deprived of the benefit that it can expect for the amount of taxes it contributes.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is there any specific reason for such neglect of the Nedumangad taluk?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): There was a specific reason. The Nedumangad taluk had no opportunity to send its own representative to the Legislative Council since it was clubbed together with another taluk.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: All that does not arise.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): May I know whether conditions have improved after Nedumangad has been able to send its own representative ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): The representative of the Nedumangad taluk is now trying his level best to improve the condition; but he cannot say that he has succeeded fully.

MR. T. P. VELAYUDHAN PILLAI (*Tiruvalla III*): What is the amount of land revenue derived from Nedumangad in 1111 ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I claim notice. (*Laughter.*)

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Will the taluk continue to be represented by the same member hereafter also ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Order, order. We have been doing business properly until this moment; and I am sure we will continue like that. I consider this question not quite necessary for the discussion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): I hope so; and the people wish for it.

My suggestion is that at least fifty per cent of land revenue derived from each taluk should be set apart for the development of the taluk

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such as the improvement of roads, the improvement of irrigation tanks, the promotion of education and sanitation etc.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the member is in a position to state that fifty per cent is not being spent in each taluk at present ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Not spent.

What I say is that fifty per cent of the revenue, excluding the expenditure for collection, should be set apart for expenditure in that taluk. The remaining portion may be utilised for the development of Hydro-electric Scheme, etc. With these words, I support the resolution.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*) : I wish to add a word in support of the resolution. The principle underlying the resolution may, at first sight, seem to be a very narrow one, and such demands from members may, I fear, be condemned as being parochial. But we cannot help moving such resolutions. The resolution is moved by the member representing my neighbouring constituency and I cannot but support it. It has been often told that the rural parts of the State are being completely neglected by Government when they prepare the Budget. The needs of the rural areas are rather simple and necessary but most vital to the nation. Nevertheless Government take only a step-motherly attitude at present and almost seem to forget them. Hence it is that the necessity for moving such resolutions is forced upon us.

The resolution, as it is worded, may evoke several objections from the Government side, and even from members on this side as well. We are aware of all that ; still we cannot help it. I will illustrate the point by one single instance. It is the duty of the State to attend to the primary necessities of the life of the ordinary citizen such as facility for free primary education, Anchal service etc. Now suppose from an out of the way place, the people come and apply for the institution of an Anchal Office in their village which is one of the primary needs of the human society at present. The rules laid down in the Anchal Regulation say that unless and until the office there is self-supporting or somebody is coming forward with a deposit, to guarantee the income, that need will not be attended to. Is it possible for any man in Travancore to be completely in out of communication with the rest of the world? Yet how many villages are there where the Anchal peon is a rare commodity ? That is the state of affairs. My contention is that when such demands are brought forward, the Government should see that these needs are attended to immediately, viewing it as a State problem and not as a local problem which ought to be self-sufficient. Government have to be alive to this matter. The resolution, as I am sure, will not be carried. But, as has been rightly stated by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, this is more or less in the nature of a token motion. I do not think Mr. Narayana Pillai himself will be serious enough to press the resolution.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha* cum *Devicolam*) : I am very serious, Sir, in pressing the resolution.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Let me ask Mr. Kuriakose whether he is supporting the resolution or not.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*) ; I am supporting the resolution although I am sure of its adverse fate.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether the honourable friend is supporting the resolution in earnest (*Laughter*), and seriously ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Everything that takes place in this House is earnest and serious except humour sometimes displayed during the course of discussion.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*) : Sir, if the Anchal Department is self supporting and is being worked with a profit, where is the meaning in saying that a particular Anchal office should be self-supporting ? Instances of this kind can be multiplied. I hope Government would understand the spirit of the resolution and find out remedies. With these words I support the resolution.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, as the resolution stands at present, I am sorry, I cannot support it. But with the permission of the Chair, I will move that " 50 per cent " be substituted by " 20 per cent ".

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Elenkath will please speak on the resolution as it is. But arguments may be advanced in support of that position.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : With the permission of the Chair I move an amendment ; and the object of it is that Government should as far as possible, when framing the budget, should have in view the revenue contributed by the different localities in the State. The resolution, as it is worded, is not acceptable inasmuch as more than 50 per cent of the revenue contributed by the various taluks may be needed for the general purposes, for exigencies of service, for the Government to run on proper and efficient lines. Therefore I move the amendment in order that Government may follow a definite policy so that there may not be any neglect of particular areas.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : So, you are formally moving the amendment. Instead of " 50 per cent " you want "20 per cent " to be substituted ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Yes, Sir. By doing so, 80 per cent of the revenue can be utilised for the purpose of the general interests of the State and 20 per cent alone for particular areas.

MR. K. M. KURIAKOSE (*Muvattupuzha II*) : Why does the member fix even twenty per cent ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I am sure that 2 or 3 or even 10 per cent may not serve any purpose at all. So, it must be a considerable proportion. At the same time Government should be enabled to run on proper lines. Administration has to be carried on efficiently. So, 20 per cent is a very reasonable and modest demand and, if properly utilised, is sufficient to meet the obligations in particular areas. Sir, it is very deplorable that Government did not pay heed to the demands of people from whom a considerable amount of revenue is derived. For example, in the matter of tolls, I find that roads from which the largest amount of tolls is being collected are utterly neglected.

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MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : May I know whether tolls are being collected on the roads or on the vehicles ? (*Laughter.*)

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : On the roads through which vehicles pass.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know whether there are any taluks in which 20 per cent of the revenue from tolls is not spent ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Yes, there are.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Will the member please name them ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Kalkulam for instance ; Vilavankod is another.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : What is the revenue from the Kalkulam taluk ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I have made only a rough calculation. Salaries and establishment charges should be totally excluded. If you include the salaries of officers, there will be no taluk which does not get 20 per cent. for its development.

MR. POTTAYIL S. KRISHNA PANICKAR (*Shertala II*) : Is it the member's opinion that the 20 per cent. should be of the net revenues or of the total revenues ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : After deducting for salaries etc., 20 per cent. must be set opart for local needs.

MR. S. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Chirayinkil II*) : May I know whether the member has any objection in spending 75 per cent. of the balance after deducting the expenditure in each taluk ?

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : I have very great objection. The State has to meet very important items of expenditure which do not concern particular areas at all. We cannot expect that a large portion derived from each taluk should be spent on it. It may not be in the general interests and welfare of the country. Therefore, I fix it at 20 per cent. and as for the balance, Government should take steps to utilise that income to the best advantage and for the best interests of the country.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, I rise to oppose the resolution. I can very well appreciate the object with which this resolution has been brought forward. I know, Sir, that there is cause for legitimate complaint on the part of the inhabitants of certain taluks which are comparatively neglected with regard to the common amenities of life. But, I do not think Sir, that is because of any prejudice or due to any design on the part of Government to neglect any particular taluk or area. I attribute that circumstance to the fact that Government have no definite scheme of work for the provision of amenities to the various parts of the State. One can understand if a motion is made urging the Government to make definite scheme for the provision of amenities. But this resolution appears to me, Sir, to be very preposterous and I do not think any Government will be able to accept it. I do not think for one moment that this will enure to the benefit of the taluks on whose behalf it is supposed that this plea is made. The needs of a taluk do not at all depend upon the revenue it

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[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai]

contributes. A taluk may be poor in its revenue contribution; all the same it is the paramount duty of the Government to give to the people of that taluk also their bare necessities and amenities which are the right of every citizen. I will take one example. There may be a taluk along the coastal areas where there will be no good drinking water, or a place where there may be a necessity for putting up a high concrete wall to prevent erosion from the sea. If the revenue of each taluk is divided compartmentally as proposed by this resolution it will be impossible for Government to concentrate their attention on such obvious necessities and spend money. It will be making the position of Government absolutely difficult. The proper financing of necessary expenditure will become impossible. It will be making the financial administration of the State antedeluvian. It will be making it absolutely impossible for particular areas, irrespective of their contribution to the general coffers to get their bare necessities of liie. This fact has not been recognised by the mover of the resolution.

Another point also may be urged. It is merely stated "revenue". My friend, the mover at last admitted that he does not intend to include indirect sources of revenue when he used the word "revenue" and that he intended to include only land tax. If we are to take into account land tax alone, there will be other difficulties. Whether the expenditure should be 20 per cent of the total revenue collected or whether it should be 20 per cent. of the other revenues, will have to be considered. I will take one instance. It has been stated that there is a large amount of smuggling going on in certain taluks. The Government have to take preventive measures with regard to them. Those measures may require large sums of money. Is it not necessary, I ask? Yes. It will be in the interests of the State as a whole as well as of the taluks. It is necessary to safeguard the life and property of the people living there as well as the revenues of the State. Will it be possible for the Government to spend the required sum of money to maintain their prestige and power, if we were to allot compartmentally and rigidly just 50 per cent. of the revenue derived from the place, irrespective of such important local needs, irrespective of the special circumstances?

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): May I know whether the member has not heard of punitive police being established in such cases?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): That is not a question which legitimately arises now.

That does not touch the argument that I have advanced. So the rigid compartmentalisation of expenditure is, according to me, a wrong idea.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Your idea is that canons of public revenue and expenditure cannot be influenced by the boundaries of taluks?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Even if it were possible, it should not be allowed. The whole State has to be taken as a unit. Government should meet th absolute necessities of each Taluk

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irrespective of its income. That is my plea. Government should not be heard to say that because a taluk gives only so much by way of revenue, that taluk should be given only so much. That will be a primitive form of Government. That form of Government will not be justified in these times. I could have understood it if this motion merely wanted to draw the attention of the House to the necessity of a more equitable distribution of funds for the purposes necessary for each locality. That is a very different matter from asking or recommending to the Government that every taluk must get only 50 per cent. or any definite percentage of the revenue it contributes. That should not be done. I do not think any Government will be able to accept that we should not make recommendations which, on the face of them, are unacceptable. I am not saying this because of any parochial feeling or because my taluk is well provided for or that I want to deprive other taluks of what they really need. I am speaking on behalf of those taluks which make only small contribution but legitimately need large expenditure. This principle of this resolution if accepted, would be ruinous to them and it should not be accepted.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): May I know.....

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I do not yield. All taluks cannot be satisfied with a bare 50 per cent. of their revenue contributions. Some may need cent. per cent or even more. The expenditure should not be restricted like that. I very strongly oppose the recommendation now made to the Government. At the same time I am in sympathy with the spirit of the recommendation, namely, that there should be a more equitable distribution of funds for the aminities of backward taluks in the State. With these words I oppose the resolution.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): Sir, I support the resolution. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai was saying that, if this resolution is accepted, the poor taluks will suffer. I do not know how that will happen. After all, what the resolution says is that only 50 per cent. need be spent for each taluk. There is the remaining 50 per cent. That can be used for national purposes. There are, as a matter of fact, taluks which suffer by the present allotment of funds. It is not due to any partiality on the part of the Government. It is due to geographical and other causes. It always happens that a taluk away in the High Ranges does not attract the attention of the Government and of the public, as the taluks near the capital.

RAO SAHIB MAHAKAVI S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Is the member prepared to accept the view that 50 per cent. of the income of each *pakuthi* should be set apart for the *pakuthi*?

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): I do not object to that principle. Even if it is for a *kara*, I am prepared to accept that position.

MR. R. SAMBASIVA AIYAR (*Kunnatnad II*): Is the member of opinion that in the case of persons who pay income tax, fifty percent. of the amount of tax that they pay, should be spent for their wants.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): I do not want to go to that question now. The resolution is not about that. With these words, I support the resolution.

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Mr. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : സർ, ഞാൻ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്ന തത്വത്തോട് പൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു ഒരു താലൂക്കിൽ നിന്നുള്ള വരുമാനത്തിൽ എത്ര ശതമാനം വീതം ആണ് ആ താലൂക്കുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിലേയ്ക്കായി ചെലവിടേണ്ടത് എന്നുള്ള ഒരു കണക്ക് ആരെങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെയായി എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന് എനിക്കു സംശയമാണ്. അതു ചെയ്യാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാരണം ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നവക്ക് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊരറിവും ഇല്ലെന്നുള്ളതു തന്നെ. ഉൾനാട്ടുകാരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പട്ടണവാസികൾക്കു അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ. അവർ അറിയാൻ ശ്രമിച്ചിട്ടുമില്ല, അറിഞ്ഞാൽ കണ്ണടച്ചു കളയുകയും ചെയ്യും. ഇതു ഇവിടെ മാത്രമല്ല. എല്ലാ ഗവണ്മെൻറുകളുടെയും എല്ലാ സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളുടെയും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള നിലയും സ്ഥിതിയും അതാണ്. കരയുന്ന കുട്ടിക്കേ പാൽ കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നുള്ള പ്രമാണമാണ് സർവ്വസാധാരണയായി എല്ലായിടത്തും കണ്ടുവരുന്നതു. അതുപോലെ തന്നെയാണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറും ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. ആവലാധി പറയുന്നവക്കും പ്രക്ഷോഭണമുണ്ടാക്കുന്നവക്കും അധികൃതന്മാരെ വന്ന് എപ്പോഴും കണ്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും അലട്ടി കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നവക്കും ആണ് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കുറെശ്ശയായിട്ടെങ്കിലും സങ്കടപരിഹാരം വരുത്തിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതു്. എന്നാൽ ഒരു താലൂക്കോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു രാജ്യമോ മൊത്തത്തിന് എടുത്തു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ൯൦ ശതമാനം ആളുകളും ഗ്രാമവാസികളാണ്. കേവലം ൧൦ ശതമാനമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ അതിനോടടുത്ത ഒരു സംഖ്യയോ മാത്രമേ പട്ടണത്തിലുള്ളൂ. പട്ടണത്തിൽ താമസിക്കുന്നവരുടെ ആവശ്യം എപ്പോഴും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ മുന്നണിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ ആവശ്യം സാധാരണയായിട്ടു നിറവേറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഈ പരാതി യഥാർത്ഥത്തിലുള്ള പരാതിയാണ്. ഇങ്ങനെ സർവ്വസാധാരണമായി ഏറിയകാലമായിട്ട് നടന്നു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിന്റെയും ഓരോ പകുതികളുടെയും ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നുള്ള ഒരു ബോധം തന്നെ ഭരണകർത്താക്കൾക്കുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സംശയമാണ്. ആ ബോധം ഉള്ളിൽ കടന്നെങ്കിലല്ലേ കണക്കുകൂട്ടാൻ തന്നെ ഒരുങ്ങുകയുള്ളൂ. അതിന് ഇതുവരെ ഇടവന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇനിയും അധികം കാലതാമസം കൂടാതെ ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന വരവിന്റെ കണക്കു തിട്ടപ്പെടുത്തി അതതു സമയത്തു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനും കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനും ഇടയാകുമെന്നു ഞാൻ പൂർണ്ണമായി വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിൽ

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അടങ്ങിയിരിക്കുന്നതായ തത്വത്തെ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഇതുവരെ സ്വീകരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് കൈക്കൊള്ളേണ്ടതു് വളരെ അത്യാവശ്യമാണു്. അതു നീതിനിർവഹണത്തിനു വളരെ ആവശ്യവുമാണു്. വരവിൽ ഒരംശം പൊതു ചിലവുകൾക്കും എല്ലാവക്കും പൊതുവിൽ ആവശ്യമുള്ള സ്ഥാപനങ്ങളെ പാലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകുന്നതിനും മറ്റുമായി ചിലവാക്കാവുന്നതാണു്. അതിലേക്കു് എതു സംഖ്യയാണു വേണ്ടതെന്നു എനിക്കറിഞ്ഞുകൂടാ എന്നിരുന്നാലും ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകളും നികുതിയായി കൊടുക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയുടെ ന്യായമായ ഒരു ശതമാനം അതാതു താലൂക്കുകളിലെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കായി അവരവരുടെ സുഖസൌകര്യങ്ങൾക്കായി അവരവക്കു തന്നെ കൊടുക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആ പ്രമാണം ഏറ്റവും നീതിയായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു പ്രമാണമാണു്. ഒരു സ്ഥിരമായ തത്വമോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ നയമോ ഇയ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെൻറ് അവലംബിക്കണം എന്നു പറയുന്നതു എതുമാശരിയാണു്. തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലെ ഗ്രാമവാസികൾ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിടത്തോളം ഒരിക്കലും പട്ടണവാസികളെക്കാൾ പിന്നോക്കമല്ല. അവക്കുള്ള ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാമെന്നു് അവർ ദിവസംതോറും മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. അങ്ങിനെ വരുമ്പോൾ അവകളെപ്പറ്റി എള്ളുകീറി കണക്കു പറയുന്ന ഒരു കാലം ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു് അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കേണ്ടതായി വരുമെന്നുള്ളതു തീർച്ചയാണു്. അവർ അവരുടെ സകല കണക്കുകളും ശരിയായി പറഞ്ഞു വാങ്ങുന്നതിനു മുൻപു് ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു നയം സ്വീകരിക്കയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ പ്രക്ഷോഭണത്തിനു വഴി തുറക്കാതിരിക്കുന്നതിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറിനു കഴിയും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ആകെയുള്ള വരുമാനത്തിൽ നിന്നു് ഇത്ര ശതമാനം ഗ്രാമവാസികളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തിനായി ചിലവാക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒരു നയം ഗവണ്മെൻറ് വളരെ ആലോചനയോടുകൂടി ശാസ്ത്രീയമായി കണ്ടുപിടിച്ചു് അതനുസരിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്നപക്ഷം വലിയ കുഴപ്പങ്ങൾക്കു് ഇടവരുത്താതെ കഴിക്കാം. എന്റെ സ്നേഹിതൻ മിസ്റ്റർ. നാരായണപിള്ളയെ ഈ പ്രമേയം അവതരിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രേരിപ്പിച്ച സംഗതി തന്നെ എന്താണു്? അദ്ദേഹം തൊടുപുഴ താലൂക്കു നിവാസിയാണു്. ആ താലൂക്കിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിനു ഗവണ്മെൻറ് ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഖ്യ വളരെ തുച്ഛമായിരിക്കും. ആ താലൂക്കിലെ പല ആവശ്യങ്ങളും നിറവേറ്റിക്കിട്ടുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി പലതവണ ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ അടുക്കൽ പരാതിപ്പെട്ടിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ കണ്ണു് തുറന്നിട്ടില്ലെന്നുകണ്ടു ആ ആത്തികൊണ്ടും ആ സങ്കടംകൊണ്ടുംഅദ്ദേഹത്തിനു തോന്നിയവ

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ണ്ണം അൻപതു ശതമാനം എന്ന ഒരു കണക്കുമായി ഇവിടെ വന്നതാണ്. ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെൻറിനോടു പറയുന്നതു് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നയം ഒന്നുമാറ്റി ഓരോ താലൂക്കിൽനിന്നും ലഭിക്കുന്നതുകയുടെ ഏതെങ്കിലും ഒരു ശതമാനം അനുസരിച്ചു ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലുംചിലവിടണമെന്നാണ്.

MR. G. NILAKANTAN (*Nominated*): ഓരോ താലൂക്കിലും ആവശ്യമുള്ള പണം ഇത്രയാണെന്നു തീരുമാനിക്കുന്നതു് ആരാണ്.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): എന്റെ ബഹുമാന്യസ്നേഹിതൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ ശരിയായി ഗ്രഹിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ ചോദ്യം ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു.

ഗവണ്മെൻറ് എല്ലാ സംഗതികളും ശരിയായും ശാസ്ത്രീയമായും ആലോചിച്ചു് വരവിന്റെ എത്ര ശതമാനമാണ് അതാതു താലൂക്കുകളിലേയ്ക്കു വീതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് എന്നു് തീരുമാനിക്കണമെന്നാണു് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്.

RAO BAHADUR A. RENGASVAMI AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I oppose the resolution. The honourable member who moved the motion was not clear whether he referred to Land Revenue alone. If he refers to the Land Revenue of each taluk, the total revenue of the State according to the last Budget is Rs. 38 lakhs, out of which we have to pay a contribution of Rs. 16 lakhs to the Devaswoms. If we allot Rs. 19 lakhs for the various taluks, we get only Rs. 3 lakhs for general purposes. So if he refers to Land Revenue alone the resolution cannot be considered at all. On the other hand, if he refers to the total revenue of each taluk, then the proposal amounts to the grant of partial financial autonomy for each taluk.

RAO SAHIB MAHA KAVI S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*): Is the member aware of such a system in any State in India?

RAO BAHADUR A. RENGASVAMI AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): No, Sir, that is what I am coming to. It will involve a radical change in our administrative and financial policy, I may call it, even a revolutionary change. One of the chief aims of Government is to supply a uniform standard of administration to all the parts of the State. The Government does not view differently a taluk which has got a deficit budget from another with a surplus budget. That is the principle underlying the present system of administration. If the member wants that all the 40 units should be treated as separate for financial purposes I have only to state it, to draw the attention of the House to the absurdity of such a proposition. If he means, on the other hand, that 50 per cent of the land revenue alone should be set apart for each

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taluk, the proposition is found to be quite unsound politically, administratively and financially. There will not be sufficient residue to meet the general charges of the State. I do not think that it requires many words to show that the proposition is not a sound one.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Is there any objection to spend a proportion of the revenue, apart from land revenue, derived from each taluk, in that taluk itself ?

RAO BAHADUR A. RENGASVAMI AIYAR (*Financial Secretary to Government*): It means keeping of separate accounts. We don't keep separate accounts for each taluk. Take customs, for instance. If all the revenue derived from Alleppey under customs were to be spent for Ambalapuzha taluk, then, what about other taluks which do not have such resources. We can't have such compartmental system in the matter of allotting money for nation building activities. We have got to take into account all the resources of the State for such matters. If the House votes the expenditure for a particular need in a particular taluk, then the matter is different. With these words I oppose the resolution.

MR. K. A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Todupuzha cum Devicolam*): In the nature of the reply given I don't wish to press the motion.

The resolution was, by leave, with drawn.

MALAYALEES IN CEYLON.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I beg to move the following resolution :—

> *"This Assembly recommends to Government that, in view of the anti-Indian agitation especially directed against the Malayalees in Ceylon, the Government of India be requested not to enter into any trade agreement with Ceylon, till all the disabilities of the Malayalees and other Indians in Ceylon are done away with".*

Sir, I wish to point out to this House and to bring to the attention of Government the necessity for taking prompt action to make our demands to the Government of India with a view to rectify many disabilities that the Malayalees in general and Travancoreans living in these parts suffer in Ceylon. Sir, it has been engaging the attention of the people all over India that in Ceylon a particular section, the Indian people especially Malayalees, are looked upon with prejudice. They have contributed substantially for the development of that Island. It is seen from figures that among the many people engaged in various trades and occupations in that country, the Malayalees form a considerable majority. And there are very many people from Travancore who are in Ceylon and who are subject to these disabilities.

Sometime ago, irrespective of party feelings, a considerable section of the members of the Indian Legislative Assembly published a statement protesting against the policy of discrimination, and the agitation against Malayalees. Sir, a Commissioner was appointed by the Ceylon

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Government to enquire into this matter and his report has been submitted and it is found from that report that they make certain discriminations with regard to certain species of labour who go from India to Ceylon. It is seen also that certain prohibitions are made in regard to certain kinds of labourers while certain other kinds of labourers are permitted to go to Ceylon to earn their livelihood. The only thing that our Government should do in this matter is that they should take prompt and effective steps to safeguard the interests of Indians in Ceylon. Sir, we must bear in mind the fact that Ceylon is carrying on unfair competition in regard to the sale of our money crop, the cocoanut. It is also a fact that the Ceylon Government has been imposing various duties on the import of our products such as eggs, tea, vegetable, oil, fish and other things. I myself have brought that matter to the attention of the House, by way of an adjournment motion, that Government should take adequate steps to ventilate their grievances to the Government of India and take prompt measures to redress those grievances. The object of this resolution is to draw the attention of Government to the necessity of safeguarding the interests of the Malayalees and Travancoreans residing in Ceylon. Sir, the time is opportune to approach the Government of India with this request as they are now negotiating with the Government of Ceylon with regard to some new trade agreements. It is to show to this House the necessity to redress the grievances of our people in Ceylon and to press this matter upon the attention of the Government of India, that I move this resolution.

[At this stage the President took the Chair.]

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kalkulam II*): May I know the meaning of the word Malayalee?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): By "Malayalee", I meant not the people who speak Malayalam but all those who belong to the Malabar country including Travancore, Cochin and Malabar.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): I second the resolution.

RAO BAHADUR RAJYASEVANIRATA DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): This question has already engaged the attention of Government. They are fully aware of the hardships and difficulties that the Malayalees in Ceylon are subjected to. Probably the honourable member may be aware that Ceylon is not the only country where Indian immigrants are put to such hardships. Even in the F. M. S., Burma, and East and South Africa the Indians experience very many disabilities. Government realise that such grievances require redress; and I may inform the House that the Government have taken necessary action in the matter. They have addressed the Agent to the Governor-General to bring to the notice of the Government of India the pitiable condition of the Malayalees in Ceylon and received a reply from the Government of India that our view-point has been communicated to the Agent to the Governor-General in Ceylon and that he has been specially instructed to give all facilities to the Malayalees including Travancoreans to prepare a Memorandum of their case for submission to the Immigration Commissioner who is now enquiring

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into the question. Whatever possible, has been done; but whether it is possible or advisable to tell the Government of India that they shall not enter into any trade agreement with Ceylon until and unless all disabilities suffered by the Indians especially Malayalees, are removed, I really cannot say. The agitation on the part of a section of the Ceylonese against Indians has been clearly brought to the notice of the Government of India; and honourable members may rest assured that the Government of India have considered the question and are doing all that is necessary. If anything further is to be done, I can assure the House, that this Government will not fail to do it. The Government feel as much as the honourable members on the importance and seriousness of the question; and I may assure this House that the Government will not leave undone anything which could be done to mitigate the hardships of our people in Ceylon or, in any other country.

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): The resolution is: "Government will be requested not to enter into any trade agreement with Ceylon". As I understand the resolution, I think we are setting a tall order on the Government of India.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): May I know from the member whether he understands the meaning of the word "request"?

MR. P. C. KURIYAN (*Kottayam I*): What I suggest is that to request the Government of India not to enter into any agreement with Ceylon, I think, is going too far. I fear if this resolution is carried, we may forfeit the favours, necessary for our well-being, which we now derive from the Government of India Moreover their not entering into any trade agreement with Ceylon will not remove our disabilities in Ceylon. But if the mover wants only to bring to the notice of Government, I am certainly prepared to support his resolution.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I am satisfied with the assurance given on behalf of Government by the Leader of the House. I only wanted to urge on the attention of Government the necessity for bringing this matter prominently before the Government of India and was suggesting a method to make the Ceylon Government yield to our reasonable request.

Resolutions are only recommendations made to Government and they need not be construed and interpreted as statutory enactments. Regarding this matter, I am satisfied, that Government will do all that they possibly could, I do not for a moment accept the elucidation of constitutional proprieties given by my honourable friend Mr. Kuriyan. But I am satisfied with the assurance given by the Chief Secretary and I withdraw the resolution.

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

RECRUITMENT OF MAGISTRATES FROM THE BAR.

MR. T. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara II*): Sir, I beg to move the following resolution:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that in future fifty per cent of the Magistrates' vacancies be filled by direct recruitment from the Bar."

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